THE PUBLISHER'S CRY.

AS HEARD FROM MR. HEINEMANN - WITH NOTES ON THE SURPRISE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLISHER

London! December 7. There is a cry of agony from the British Publisher:-Mr. Kipling would perhaps call it a squeal. It comes from one of the youngest of the race, the enterprising Mr. William Heines mann, and there is no saying to what extent he speaks for his comrades in the book business. They would all agree with him, I presume, in his expressions of discontent with the American Copyright Act. That is the first on his long list of grievances. The American Copyright Act has not done what was expected of it. In language of which the American was supposed to have a monopoly, if not a copyright, Mr. Heinemann informs the British public that "the boom in the book market was discounted be fore the Bill took effect." I do not pause to ask how it is that a boom is discounted, or what sort of house in Wall Street engages in such operations. Let it suffice that Mr. Heinemann explains himself as meaning that? with the exception of a dozen or so of successful novelists and one or two other anthors, things are much as they were in the American market before the American Copyright Bill became law Note, also, that this expert does not think the manufacturing clause has done much harm to the British printer; or is likely to do muchis, in fact, likely to do less hereafter than in the past. It really seems as if we might have been spared some part of that swelling chorus of abuse which deafened us and distressed us on the first passing of the bill It is the state of things in England, not in

America, which most alarms Mr. Heinemann. The publisher is between the devil and the deep sea, or, as he says, with navelty, between Scylla and Charybois. With Charybdis, the bookseller, I shall have no space to deal, nor is the dispute between the publisher and bookseller one is which the author or buyer of books has much chance of taking a hand. Seylla is the author, and I suppose the author is also the devil, since Charybdis ought to poss for the deep sea. may not be clear why "those for whom our wares are intended" should be likened to a whirlpool, any more than it is clear why the similitude of a rock should be thought suitable for the author. But Mr. Heinemann must be left to ex plain his own metaphors; perhaps they are a custom of the trade. With the authors are lumped the printers, paper-makers, binders, and other practitioners of the art and mystery of book making. All these abandoned persons are trying to get as much for their work and wares as they can, and between them they make a large holin the prefits of the publisher. It costs more to produce books than it did, and the publisher seems to think he gets less for them when produced. Wages are higher, and if paper is cheap its cheapness is only temporary. Where is that profound economist-I think he was an American -who proved to demonstration that wages have nothing to do with the cost of any manufacture? He would be useful at this juncture, and a comfort to the perturbed Mr. Heinemann. not Mr. David A. Wells, the Golinth of American Free-Trade dectrinaires; if, indeed; it be permissible to call David a Goliath? But the authors are worse. The authors have

had the audacity "to put themselves together in a trades-union." You guess at once what the metapherical Mr. Heinemann means. He is alluding to that thrice-accursed Society of Authors :a trades-union more complete, more dangerous to the employer (1), more definite in its object, and more determined in its demands, than any of the other unions." This is sarely, whether a accurate account of the matter or not, the high est compliment ever paid the Society; "conducted. besides, with intelligence, with foresight, with purity of purpose, but'-here the reader should pause and take a long breath-" but unquestionably and avowedly against the publisher." It is as if wicked men were to band them-elves to gether, unquestionably and avowedly, against Ministers of the Gospel, or Judges of the Suprem-

Court; or against that old offender, now extinct by the Law which our British friends receive so The admitted merits of the Society are man

but so are their offences; among which Mr Heinemann enumerates the pretension to judic of the proper remaneration the authors should publishers are surprised at the "lethargic attitude" of the London publishers in presence of a pretension so monstrous as this. The moral effect upon the author are deplorable. One of them went so far as to say to Mr. Heinemann that he expected a royalty of two pence in the shilling, and that no honest publisher would offer him less. That author ought to have been led out to instant execution. Another "budding novel ist" had been assured that any publisher would jump at his next book at a royalty of 25 per What follows is instructive:

"This advance on royalty has, to my mind been made a subject of serious abuse. It should surely be given only to these established authors who, through reputation made, have a sort of good will in their work."

Authors who are not "established" are, or in Mr. Heinemann's view ought to be, mere hewers of wood for the publisher; the raw material of his profit; grateful to see their books in print at all, and willing to write for nothing till their reputation is made. Says the stern Heinemann:

"I refused to read a MS, the other day which came to me through an agent—an honest one to wit—simply because he demanded an advance on royalties for a new work by a bitherto mesuccess-ful author; and the book was, I was told, in-finitely better than anything he had done before."

How superior are the business principles of the publisher to mere ordinary moralities! The mere ordinary outsider might think that if a new book was admittedly better than a former book by the same writer, it would be worth more money. That is Mr. Heinemann's view also, only he thinks all the additional profit should go into the pocket

of the publisher. The best comment on Mr. Heinemann's views is supplied in advance by "The Author," which keeps the following paragraph standing, with other good maxims, at the head of its columns

"Never forget that publishing is a business, like any other business, totally unconnected with philanthropy, charity, or pure love of literature. You have to do with business men. Be yourself

a business man. If any author had any doubt on this point before, he ought to be convinced by Mr. Heine mann. It would be difficult to discover in his

letter any touch of "philanthropy, charity, or pure love of literature."

Mr. Heinemann's reference to the surprise of American publishers at the letbargic attitude of London publishers toward the Society of Authors gives rise to reflections, and to questions. What, then, is the attitude of the American publisher to the American Society of Authors, one or both Is it one of lofty intolerance, or a stern repression? May an American author belong to a Society and will a publisher issue his book for

a respect, whether he will or no. Under the head-

ing, "How to Use the Society," appears this clear and instructive statement:

clear and instructive statement:

"Every member has a right to advice upon his agreements, his choice of a publisher, or any dispute arising in the conduct of his business or the administration of his property. If the advice sought is such as can be given best by a solicitor, the member has a right to an opinion from the Society's solicitors. If the case is such that counsel's opinion is desirable, the Committee will obtain for him counsel's opinion. All this without any cost to the member."

Does this add to the American publisher's sur-

Does this add to the American publisher's surprise? Does it excite surprise in the breast of the American author when he learns what the British author, who belongs to the Society, gets for his \$5 a year? What he gets is the best legal advice in England, and as much of it as he wants, free of all extra charge. In all matters of business he is put on a level with the publisher. The British publisher does not like it, but he has to submit to the outrage; making from time to time such wry faces as Mr Heinemann makes. But I hope somebody, either publisher or author, will tell us more about this surprised and surprising attitude of the American publisher. I cannot suppose it is a common attitude, or one that the best publishers assume Perhaps the American author would like to consider it by the light of this lantern:

The outward and visible signs of the fraudu-lent publisher are—(1) a virtuous and benevolent wish to have the unquestioned conduct of your business left entirely in his hands; (2) a vir-tuous, good man's pain at being told that his accounts must be audited; (3) a virtuous inde-nation at being asked what his proposed agree-ment gives him compared with what it gives the author; and (4) irrepressible irritation at any mention of the Society of Authors."

Due allowed a made for difference of latitude

Due allowance made for difference of latitude and longitude, that may be useful in New-York G. W. S. as well as in London.

GEN. J. B. SWAIN'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

HE WAS ONCE CITY EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNI

-A REMARKABLE CAREER. General James B. Swain, of Sing Sing, and his quietly relebrated their golden wedding yester They were married on Christmas, 1842, and by discidence Christmas in that year also fell on Sundi The celebration was a quiet one, no invitations having been issued, and only the intimate friends and t three sons, Chelits D., James B., jr., and Joseph E eing present.

General Swain has had a remarkable history. He began life after leaving school as an apprentice in a printing office in 1834. Homes Greeley worked with him. Later General Swain and Mr. Greeley ment into partnership, but dissolved in 1840. The firm was known as "Horace Greeley & Co." They started "The Log Cabin" and were editors of it. The Tribune was storted General Swain con tinued with Mr. Greeley and then left to go into t printing business. He opened in effice at Farel nd Greenwich sts. General Swain soon di into literary work and edited the lite and letter Henry Clay. He went to Siar Siar to live in I He purchased "The Hadson River Chronicle" for Edward G. Sutherland. He edited and published "The Chronicle" until 1849, when he returned to The cancel to city editor. During his connection The Tribune a strong attachment sprang up between New-York Times" was started Mr. haymond made teneral swrin city editor. He remained with "The Hunes" in different capacities until Mr. Raymond died, Walle city editor of "The Times" he initiated the and for a time was the Albany correspondent of "Th Times." During the "Fremont Campaign" he starts. "The Free State Advocate," a political paper. The was followed by another venture, "The Alberty State man." In 1800 to went to Washington as correspondent for "The Times." While at Washington he became one of President Lincoin's warmest friends.

In 1861 be raised a body of cavalry known Scott's 1900," and was chosen colonel of that body answer that Mr. Maine was delog well, and that he and went to the front in command. In 1805 he was as while he was considered the life kaliform of the life kaliform of Dunkirk. He and layard Toyor were seen that there was only one wire available. General Swalls saw that unless matter.

A FORGOTTEN STORY OF INVENTION

From "Invention."

There lived in Normandy, where he was known in 1578, a man mined solom at Caus. He was an early neer and architect, not lind held several important positions. He wrote a great many schouling wars and papers of which, however, no one how mach notice during his life, and, finely, was soled with on idea which made his frends and readives fear that he was mad. After postering the Kinz and the Cardinal at Paris, he was ordered to be taken to illectree the mathon e- and there shirt up. This was done. They had just one way with mod peops in these cays. The shirt facm in Iron cages and fed them through the bors file wide leasts. They dot this to sale man taken and called to those who would fisted, and to them repeated the story he had told the Cardinal. He became to jest of the place some of them even gave him writing materials and them and the miner of his surroundings, he wrote down his ideas and smuss his judiers so much the more. However, it could not be long before such a life, such surroundings, would shatter any brain. In time solomon Caus was no mad as every one believed line.

If was in 1624 that an English nobleman, Lore Woreester, went to Paris and visited lifeter. As is was passing through the great court soccommonded by the leepers a ideasis face with mated heard and had appeared at the grating and a voice shriehed wildly "stop! for 1 nm not mad, I am shut up here me unjustly. I have made an lavention which would enrich a camery that adopted 1." "What does he speak of "the martink noted his guide. "On the speak of "the martink noted his guide. "On the speak of "the martink noted his guide. "On the speak of "the martink noted his guide. "On the speak of "the martink noted his guide. "On the power had been wealthy." That a man called solomon Caus, he is from Normasdy he believes that by the use of the sheam of bolio water he can make sligs so over the occan not call the book ginned over it and dedred to be conducte to the cell of the witer. When he returned he is he was the guestest genius

wall."

tre died the man to whom, after
blished, many people gave the cri
coverer of steam power, and it is
annuscript, written in the prices Le
eed the idea of a machine speace.

HIRED CHAPERONES FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

and a young woman in one of our large cities who entered a restaurant accompanied by a dignified hired chaperone, when, after seating themselves, the party particle of a long course diet and during the cattre time neither at the young health, either by word or look, appeared to acknowledge the presence

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

ENTERFAINMENTS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

EXPLOTED ARMIVAL OF THE NEW PERUVIA! MINISTER-THE WHITE HOUSE TO BE

CLOSED ON NEW-YEAR'S Washington, Dec. 25.-Netwithstanding the quietude that reigns in Executive circles at the capital, the holiday senson is nearly as lively as usual. Twe of society last week in the persons of Miss Leiber, daughter of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Miss Wilcox, of Chicago. Miss Kate Brice, second aughter of Ohio's junior Senator; Miss Emily Camsack and Miss Katherine Fuller, of the family of the Chief Justice, are the buds of the coming week.
One of the prettiest weddings of the season w

that of George Cooper Dean, of Massachusetts, and diss Anna May Smith, daughter of H. H. Smith, Ac g Register of the Treasury and long the Journal clerk of the House of Representatives. It took place at the New-York Avenue Church, and was a white and green wedding, all the decorations being of those colors only. The bride's bouquet was of white and een orchids from the White House conservatories. Vice-President and Miss Morton were guests of oner at a dinner Thursday night at the residence of

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson. The coming week will be largely taken up with en ertainments for the young folks at home from orday night Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean will giv a fancy dress party, and on the same evening the younger daughters of Vice-President Morton will give a party for the members of their dancing class.

Diplomatic society wil receive a decidedly attractive addition to its ranks in the person of General Caesar Canevaro, the newly appointed Peruvian Minister to is United States. He is a bachelor, forty years old nd said to be unusually handsome. General Cane are belongs to a family that has been prominent for any generations in the land of the Incas. He was ducated in Brussels and served his novitiate in dip's aric life as secretary of Legation some years ago a aris, one of his brothers is now Peruvian Minister and another brother was recently place from St. John and Corps at ody.

of the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Allenscapation of the Diplomatic Corps twelving the Administration of Preddena reason the other time that the Whitodd to the public on the first day of the
or official receptions were also stoppeit that the news of the death became publ

MR. BLAINE IS BETTER.

THE SPENDS A CHIEFFUL CHRISTMAS WITH HE FAMILY AND FREENDS.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Inquiry at the Blaine residence at 6.20 this evening brought forth the welcome said that this had been Mr. Disine's best dis-

usual Christmas greeting in cheery tores, and re-ceived those of his family in much the same spirit money into gold, no doubt the Secretary of the be exhibited in the old days. He took a lively inter. Treasury would at once avail binself of his legal of the interest that has always characterized him.

With the pure world has been residied to have While the enter world has been permitted to know

At 16 a clock the Blaine mantien was closed for the fight and all of the lights in the main attracture were thingst hed, with the exception of a single gasjet in the sickroom, which was burning diedy. At the one hour Mr. Hahne's paydician had also retired for the night. Everything indicated that every one consected with the household unlicipates a restful night.

DE. MACAETHUR SPEAKS OF WOMAN.

HE BELIEVES THAT WHILE SHE MAY SHINE ELSEWHERE, HOME IS HER NOBLEST SPHERE. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, paster of Calvary hapths Churce, in Fiftz executions, near Seventhave, addressed a large congregation has evening, taking for his text the 15th Chapter of St. Luke, Verse 12. Woman, then art lessed from these uniformity. Among other things the speaker mid: "The sight of this suffering woman aroused the compassion of our Lord. He hild His gracious hands upon her, and she time mode straight. This supernatural incident is the type of the work of Christianity in the world. When Under came into the world women were degraded below the level of the brasts and the Saviner was the redeemer, the raiser up of wamankind. Greece in he most palmy days, when in Mereture, in arts, and in renown she led the world, regarded woman as on a the symbols of woman's condition, a marzle and a pair of refuse the marzle symbolyzed that woman had to be ellent and the reins that she was made to be and must be driven. In Hindoo proverbs ignorance is said to woman's part and intelligence in her is said to be

heen the power behind the State. It was a weman's pen that stabled stavery to the best in America, and the grown of glary still rests on the brow of Harriet

When an English mob showed its good sense in refusing to listen to Mr. Stanley, it showed equally good sense in listening to and applanding Mrs. Stanley. The two greatest English rulers were women—Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. Is Victoria less a moble woman, less a noble mother, less a noble word woman, less a noble mother, less a noble widow because for fifty vers sie has been a thorough politician! Her example is doing much to place the builot in the houds of women all over the globe.

"Women are graining way in church work, and in several denominations women are now ordained as greeners." Her place in the school is distinctly recognize. She carries away the highest honors in America and England.

"But beene is woman's noblest sphere. There she is queen. Either as a duitful daughter or wife or mother. Here are family the women who make the mothers of such men as Wesleys, the Waller Scots, the mother of such men as Wesleys, the Waller Scots, the woman so eminently fitted to altine as in the home, and so conquer the home, and is to conquer the world." When an English mob showed its good sense in

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

WHY SILVER COIN IS NOW GOOD AS GOLD. AND WHAT WOULD QUICKLY MAKE IT ONLY

ABOUT HALF AS GOOD. to the Editor of The Tribune. Str: Will Mr. Horr please answer the following questions in The Weekly Tribune:

1st-1s the United States Government obliged by law to exchange gold coin for silver certificates or

2d .- Can the United States Government redeem oin certificates with silver dollars, or must the gold

nd .- Can a person legally demand gold coin for the greenbacks or Treasury notes of the United States Government! OTIS G. PARKER. Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1892.

Questions 1 and 2 are so nearly the same that I will answer them together. The law does not oblige the Government to exchange gold coin for silver certificates or silver dollars. Indeed the sliver certificates are, by their very terms, payable in silver standard dollars. The gold certificates, on their face, are redeemable in gold oin. The law permits the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem such certificates in the kind of coin that he may prefer, with this exception: The holder of silver certificates would have right to demand silver dollars, and the holder of gold certificates would have a right to demand gold dollars. In neither case, however, could the holder actually compel the United States Government to pay in any coin different from that stated in the certificate. Nor is the United States Government compelled by law to exchange cold coin for silver coin. Neither does the lay ompel it to give silver coin for gold coin.

As regards the third question: The green backs are a promise of the United States to pay their face in "coin." It is entirely at the option of the Government to make such payment in either gold or silver coin, as the officers of the

Government may prefer.

The foregoing answers of the questions of this correspondent would seem to be complete; and yet, if I should leave these simple statements of the law unexplained, I fear that my answer would be misleading as to the actual facts. Up o date it has been the custom of the Treasury Department to permit the holder of any Govern cent certificates or Government obligations to elect the kind of extrency he shall receive either in the payment of his claim or in redemption of his certificates. That practice has enabled the holders of silver coins to convert them into silver certificates; and then, when desired, to convert these silver certificates into gold coin at their pleasure. This easy conversion of my one kind of money into any other, and the assibility of receiving gold coin for any and very kind of Government money without ex pense to the holder, is the existing fact which as kept all the money of the United States of equal value so long to all the people of the United States. Just so long as one can exchange a national bank-note for a greenback, and then, without expense, convert that greenback into its face in gold, just so long national bank-notes, greenback notes, and gold will remain of equa value. Just so long as the Government will permit the holders of gold or silver certificates to make their own choice and to receive the face of such certificates in gold, if they demand it, ust so long the silver dollar, the gold dollar, the silver certificates, and the gold certificates will all remain of equal value. Such has been the use now for several years. The silver, dollar, thich is not intrinsically worth over seven ents today, is logic at per by the fact that the Government treats it as being worth its face

in gold. It is proper to state at this point that hereto fere the confidence of the people has been so complete in all the different kinds of national surrency that very little demand has been made for the redemption of any of its paper currency is evployee that Mr. Blake is much improved, it and that this morning when he avoke he gave the other. Should there be an attempt on the part of the presents that were interchanged in the rights. He would refuse to pay out the gold exunde particular loguics about the ritts cept in exchange for gold certificates, and, perury for the redemption of the greenbacks. that the United States Government should To the Editor of The Tribune a pressum; they would, in a little while, disapfrontive conversation with those around blan. In large on amount of the new salver Treasurs net it has been said that is see Mr. Elsine at his notes as is required under the law which proby the United States Government.

The currency problem in this country is at the money, based upon the purchase of such an enormous amount of silver, while that metal is enormous amount of silver, while that metal is nished that number of people at one half the cost, constantly depreciating in the markets of the And when I do so I know what I am talking about, world, is hard to answer. The Monetary Conterence, which has just adjourned in Europe without reaching any valuable conclusion, shows what a complex and disicult problem it was trying to solve. That conference was composed of able financiers, selected from all the leading eations of the world. Its members were full of expedients, proposed various plans, and yet adcorned without agreeing upon a single remedy There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the gravity of the situation. The members all agreed that something ought to be done. Just what to do, however, was a puzzle they could not selve. Not only did the leading nations differ a conclusion which was satisfactory to all the delegates from that single nation. Yet one will run across many men in the United States who will not besitate to acttle this question at once and forever. The flippancy with which some of there American financiers handle a problem which

I have been for two years, in season and out of season, trying to impress upon my readers the great difficulty of the money problem, which

little as possible is certainly most desirable. hear these men talk one would think the problem so easy as to deserve hardly a passing notice. It does not seem so to me. Whenever I hear a person claiming that the whole matter can be settled by simply pasing a "free coinage act," which, he tells me, will at once restors silver to the world, the fee ing creeps over me, in spate of all that I can do, that he has not the slightest

failed when put to the test of actual results. ometimes the world learns its mistakes only through the most fearful realities. The problems of life are so complicated, and the powers of the finite mind so limited, that we are compelled to act part of the time in the dark. In such cases the proper way for us all is to use wisely and honestly the best knowledge we possess, to strike out courageously for the future, and trust to the logic of events. R. G. HORR.

H. C. PARSONS MAKES A DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune fir The recent publication in regard to my daughter Katherine cannot escape attention. Whether or not she is attending an invalid, either with or without th consent of her parents, can in no manner concern the mblic. But there are distinct allegations which, in istice to my family and my friends who may misinderstand and misconstrue them through silence

It is not true that I have ever had a contract, suit or business arrangement of any kind with Mrs. Nathar Appleton in regard to photographs or photographic work. It is not true that my daughter Katherine, sixteen months ago, or at any other time, went abroad with Mrs. Appleton without my consent or unaccom panied by her mother's protection. I did not come to New-York or go to Hoston upon any mission in regard to my daughter's return to her home. I have never with any detective, policeman or lawyer in regard any legal proceedings, esplonage or control of my daughter's actions. I have never employed a lawyer to go to Cyster Bay as stated, and I have never been denied access to my daughter, nor has she ever re-turned any letter unanswered. I have never ap-pealed to either Mr. or Mrs. Nathan Appleton as stated. My daughter is not estranged from her fat or from the rest of my family. It may also be well o say that I do not recognize in myself the "frantiearcher" after my "lost child" as portrayed in the press, and I do not desire to Sppear as requiring symeathy for myself or my household, but happy in a paths for myself or my household, but happy in an about, with a father's full measure of pride and faith in my daughtir Katherine. I concede to her absolute freedom to follow her inclinations and convictions, and self-sacrificing purposes in every object she undertakes, and I hope that these definite and fully indignant denials may protect her from further public criticism.

New York, Dec. 25, 1892. New-York, Dec. 25, 1892.

OFFERING AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The article published in your issue of to-day relating to the affairs of the Clay County Land Com-pany and the Bellevne Medicine Company has given prominence and position in the matter to our firm that was not at all needful, as we have never had any interest in those concerns other than executing helr orders for printing. The privilege was asked of us to place the sign of the Bellevue Medicin Company at our door, and to receive any man matter relating to it; also to have our street address on the printed matter of the Medicine Company, which we granted without any consideration, which was freely proffered. Parties who came to us making inquiries of either of the oncerns were always directed to their office in Park

In regard to the policeman who called on behalf of the Philadelphian end, he stated, up a calling the second time, that the complainant went home perfectly satisfied with the outcome of his transaction with the company.

Row.

We not a correction by your reporter of the condition of our premises. We have been in business in this city twenty nine years, and we challenge any visitor to our office to say that he ever entered it by a "richery sinfress"; and as to our "old-style presses," the fine quality of our work amply linestrates their excellent character. CHARLES YOGT & CO. New York, Dec. 25, 1892.

CONNECTICUT RAILROADS AND THE EUCOLIC STOCKHOLDER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The article in The Tribune this morning, "A struggle With Temptation," will meet with the approbation of all your readers, at least those who egard business integrity as part of their mode ife in dealing with others. So far as these Con-cettent railroads are concerned it is neither mor or less than dog eat dog, and the victory belongs to the dog on top. Who were those honorable di rectors of a ratiroad, not 100 miles from this city. who sent their emissavies into the bucolic neigh borhoods to purchase from the sors of toll their shares at a more nominal figure, preparatory to con-solidation! Bid the victims know of the intended amalgamation! Volgarly speaking, not much. DAMocLES.

New York, Dec. 21, 1802.

THE COST OF FOOD.

"special" from New Haven, Conn., in which stated that the manager of the Yale Commons in which it is furnished board to 500 students during the last three months at an average cost of \$3.95 each per week, and that the management is greatly elated on ac ount of excellent fare saving been furnished the

undents at so low a price.
The rate at which these 500 students are fed is about 10 cents a meal. I have fed 50 students at D cents a meal; and every one knows that a larg number of people can be fed at a considerably lower rate proportionally than a small number. I there-fore make the assertion, without having seen the Yale Commons bill of face, that equally as good meals as the Yale students have had can be furand stand ready to establish the truth of my state-ment by a practical demonstration. Many wonder how choice fare can be provided so cheaply. There is no secret about it. This is the way: Buy food naterials of good quality. Select only such as go archer harmoniously. Prepare them in the best estable manner. If these rules are strictly observed if waste will be nyoded and a liberal supply of scellent food, can be furnished and satisfactory reals given at an astoniahlugiv low figure.

Jackson Sanatorium, Pansville, N. Y., Dec. 20, '92.

A SUGGESTION FROM BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: About \$5,000,000 of insurance capital will be withdrawn from Brooklyn on account of losses and among themselves, but the members from hard'y authorawn from Brooklyn on account of losses and among themselves, but the members from hard'y atthorawn from Brooklyn on account of losses and alleged inefficiency of the Fire Department. Now a single nation could arrive among themselves at lalleged inefficiency of Ercoklyn, and particularly the if the authorities of Brooklyn, and particularly the Fire Department efficials, deny (as they do) that the department is inefficient, this is a good time for them and their friends to organize an insurance company, to be known as say "The Fremen's Fun! Fire Insurance Company, of Bracklyn," a part of the profits to go to the Firemen's Relief Fund, and the comstaggers the best business brains of the world is | pony to be independent and write insurance at reaconside rates. If a company were formed on this basis it could have all the business it desired.
BROOKLYN,

Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1892.

for a considerable period. The favor with which the Professor's Love Story' has been received indi-The business of the United States aggregates each year such an enormous sum, the wages of the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily toil for a living have been made for our appearance in the people who work at daily to be an anounced to appear do not seem to the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an anounced to appear do not seem. An anounced to appear do not seem the people who was an influence that the maney used in all these almost infinite transactions is a question of immense in the managers of the theatres at \$1.30 p. m. An anounced to appear anounced in the people who have been made for our appearance in the people who have the people w follow the adoption of the schemes of our modern in which he has mounted every play in which I have financial wonders are not well grounded. To had the pleasure of appearing before you, but for surrounding me by a company with whom I am proud of being associated, is endeavoring to induce them to change their minds, and it is possible, just possible, that before long we shall be with you again.
(Cheers) Mr. Palmer and I terminate our business partnership at the end of this season, but our friendly relations will be maintained, and whether I return its former proud position among the metals of to you this senson or not, I shall at any rate play an engagement of at least three months at one of New-York theatres during next fall. (Cheers.)

During that period I shall expect to present to conception of the real merits of the question he finds so easy of solution. It may be that I magnify its difficulties and its importance. It may be that this is one of the questions which will never be solved except through the agency of blundering experience. There have been many instances in the world where glittering theories.

"During that period I shall expect to present to you another play by the author of 'The Middleman' and 'Judah' (cheers), and one by Mr. Hall Caine, whose two remances of 'The December' and 'The Boudeman' are familiar to you. After that I expect to present to you another play by the author of 'The Middleman' and 'Judah' (cheers), and one by Mr. Hall Caine, whose two remances of 'The December' and 'Judah' (cheers), and one by Mr. Hall Caine, and 'Judah' (cheers), and 'Judah' (cheers),

has been made to me during this visit, namely, to have a permanent theatre in New York (clasers), and so divide my time between this city and London.

MR. SEIDL'S WAGNER CONCERT.

The concert of Wagnerian music which Mr. Seld ave at the Lenox Lyceum last night had such ample coportions as to suggest the Watner festival at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1884, when some of the muste performed last night had its first hearing in New York City. For a popular concert, surely, enterprise and generosity could go no further than was those connected with the performance, as well as those connected with the enjoyment of it, they can safely be left to the imagination of all those who know what the combined popularity of Wagner's music and Mr. eld! means in New-York City. It would have been a remarkable affair under any circumstances, but as a popular Sunday night concert it was quite without parallel. The interest of the programme and the en-chusiasm of the listeners grew steadily from the opening of the concert to the close, and the audience was privileged to observe the steady progress of Wagner's creative genius from the period when his reformatory notions first begn to show themselves in "Tann-hausser" until their highest development and fined fruition in "Farsifal."

CLOSING A PASTORATE OF THIRTY-IWO YEARS! Hanover, N. H., Dec. 25.-A letter of resignaion, which will be placed in the hands of the church committee next Thursday, from the Rev. Dr. S. P. Leeds, pastor of the College Congregational Church, was read at the morning service to day. The resignation is to take effect in the come ing summer, when, if accepted, a continuous pass-torate of thirty-two years, in the highest degree successful, will have been completed.

A Hard Cough distresses the patient and racks both Lungs and Throat. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the rewedy wanted to cure your Cough and relieve oth the Pulmonaly and Bronchist organs. . . .

Fifth Avenue and every other district is impresented with the exquisite ador from the most delightful eigerette ever introduced into the metropolis-they are called the "Admiral."

When baby was sich, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Calid, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, ane clund to Castoria, When she had children, she gave them Castoria

GLARK-Par Director Ambrose J. Clark, U. S. Navy, died Dec. 21, 1882 Services at Watertown, N. Y., at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

affections.

PURMAN-At Clifton, N. J., on Saturday morning, December 24 Charles E. Forman, in his 61st year.

Funcial services at Masonic Temple, N. Y., December

27 t 1

Relatives and friends, and members of Enterprise Lodge,
No. 228, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

No. 228, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. No. 125, F. 301 A. A. and respectively No. 10 East 17th-star on Friday, December 224, 1802, in the 76th year of hed are Mary L. Gellatin, down of the late Albert R. Gallatin, and daughter of the late Horatio G. Stevens, Puncul services will be held at Calvary Church on Monday, the 29th, at indipase 10 3, in. GALLUP-Sudden's, on Saturday, December 24th, of pneu-monia, at his late residence, 15 West 20th-st., Albert

monia, at his late residence of Grace Church, Broadwag Gallip, Junetal services will be held at Grace Church, Broadwag and Jothest, December 27th, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. aterment at Providence, R. I. View Reignde, National Guard, No. 4 Bendquarters First Brigade, National Guard, No. 4

See New-York, Dec. 24th, 1892. General Orders No. 7. 1. The Brigade communicar anneutrees with sortow the death of Captain Albert Galley, Chief Signal Officer of the Brigad anneutrees will death of Captain Albert Galley, Chief Signal Officer of 2 The Communication Officer 12d Revinent will death a company as fourtal secont which will form opposite No. 45 West 20thest, on Tuesday, December 27th, at 9 o'clock

a. m. 3. The Bricade Staff and the Signal Corps will attend the funeral, and will wear the usual badge of mourain or 30 days.

By command of BRIGADIEP-GENERAL FITZGERALD.

STEPHEN H. OLIN. Assistant Adjutant General.

GLOVER-on Christmis morning, Midred Prentice Glover, only child of J. Graham and Dalsy Printice Gaver, and three years and eight mouths.

Services on Tuesday atternoon, December 27, at 3 o'clockat the residence of her parents, 215 Franklin-ave. Brookslyn.

Interment private. GOODWIN-Suddenly, on the 25th inst., Homer Stanley Goodwin, in his clist year. Funcral from the Church of the Nativity, South Bethle-lem, Print, on Weinesday, 282th fast, at 2:15 p. m.

GRATACAP—At West New-Brighton, S. I., on Friday afternoon, December 234, John L. Gratacap, in the 84th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mary's Church, West New-Brighton, S. I., December 25th, at 10 a. 8. Interment at Trinity, N. Y. HART-On Thursday morning, December 224, at her late residence, 15 West Sithest, Mary Augusta, widow of William G. Hart, and daught r of the late A. C. Bene-

dict.
Comeral services at her late residence, 15 West 84th-st.,
Monday morning at 10 o'clock,
telatives and friends respectfully invited.

AMP-On December 24, 1892, Katherine, infant of John M. and Kate D. Hogencamp, aged 7 services from late residence, 359 West 1924 et., esday, December 27, at 2 p. m. Relatives and

VETTERLEIN-At Newark, N. J., December 24th, 1892,

ernard Vetterlein, aged 73 years, coal services at his late residence. No. 28 Gould-ave., cosiny 27th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Re alives and friends a invited.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY. Office, No. 20 E. 23d st. Woodlawn Station (24th Word), Harlem Ratiront.

Special Notices.

Magnetism and Electricity cure when drugs fall, Mental and physical diseases treated. DR. MARY SELLEN, 106 West 40th-st.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.

Littlers for increme countries need not be specially addressed for departs by any particular steamer, except when it departs by any particular steamer, except when it departs to and deplicates of banking and commercial deciments, actors not specially addressed being sent by the listest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 31, will close specially and research and forther and sent as a subject of the sent o (Should be read daily by all interested as changes may

iso La Piata Countries, via Rio Sanciro, ner 8. Asteri 1 p. m. for Cuta, per 8. S. City of Washington, via Lavana.

Title RSDAY—At 11 n. m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) or Europe, per 8. 8. City of Berlin, via Queensown; at 12 m. for Grenada. Trinidad and on-dayo, per 8. Europey at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 m.) for Bermoida, per 8. 8. Europey at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 m.) for Bermoida, per 8. 8. Annex, from Now-Orleans; at 8:30 m. for Bluecolds, per 8. 8. Annex, from Now-Orleans; at 8:30 m. for Bluecolds, per 8. 8. Annex, from Now-Orleans; at 8:30 m. for Europey Cuta, ner 8. 8. ERIDAY—At 10 m. m. for Santingo, Cuta, ner 8. 8. annual latters for Venezuela and Savanita, etc., mistodirection of the Control America (except Cesta Ricca and South m.) for Central America (except Cesta Ricca and South acide ports, per 8. 8. Alty of Paca, via Colon (esters of Guademaia must be directed "per City of Para"); at 230 p. m. for Greaten et al. out of season, trying to impress upon my readers the great difficulty of the money problem, which to day confronts the people of this Nation. Very many times I have questioned my own ability to reach any satisfactory solution. Those statements were made not because of lack of investigation on my part, but because the more I study the problem, the more complicated it becomes.

There is no one thing which enters more constantly into and contributes more to the prosperity of a nation than a good, sound currency. A measure of value which shall fluctuate as little as possible is certainly most desirable. It is a possible is certainly most desirable. The Professor's Law Story' has been received indicated the care of the period of the period. The favor with which for a considerable period. The favor with which little as possible is certainly most desirable. The Professor's Law Story' has been received indicated the care of the period. The favor with which for a considerable period. The favor with which for a considerable period, and provided the period and space and period of the peri

at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawatan, Fili and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Alameda (from
San Francisco), close here daily up to January 1 at 6.80
p. m. (2) on arrival at New-Yerk of s. s. Bothnia with
Fritish mails for Australia. Muls for the Hawaiian Islands, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco) close here
daily up to January 12 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China
and Japan via Vancouver (specially address of only), close
at this office daily at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Newfoundiant, by rail to Halfex and thonce by steamer, close at
the online daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon,
by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this
office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Orna, by rail to
Tampa. Flu., and thence by steamer, close at this
office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Orna, by rail to
Tampa. Flu., and thence by steamer (sailing Mondays,
Thursdays and Saturdays), close at this office daily at 2.30
a. m. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at
3.50 a. m.

dressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3.90 a.m.

Trans-Pacific multi are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrepted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

Recistered mult closes at 0 p. m. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Mails are opened on the plers of the English French and German steamers at the hour of closing of Surplementary Mails at the Postoffice, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of saffing of steamer.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.